DECEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3105.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1789.

Received by the Ship Montgomery, Captain Bunyan, arrived at New-York, after a paſſage of 29 days from London.

PARIS, October 13.

SEVERAL perſons of diſtinction are taken up and in priſon: fifteen thouſand uniforms, made like thoſe of the militia, having been found in their houſes, beſides many letters and papers, which indicate a very alarming deſign. Several other perſons, among whom is ſaid to be the Count d'Eſtaing, have retired, and the report is, that upwards of 20,000 men have been ſecretly kept in pay for ſome time paſt, and who were to appear openly, when things were ripe for execution. A liſt of the principals in this aſſociation is handed about, but their names are too reſpectable to announce them, till matters are better authenticated: in ſhort, all Paris is alarmed on this occaſion. In the mean time the Royal Family remain in the Thuilleries, guarded only by the Militia, for the Gardes du Corps have been ſent away.

Near three hundred of the Members of the National Aſſembly have already deſired leave to withdraw.

All the barriers are ſhut, no perſon being permitted to go out of Paris without paſſports.

BOULOGN, October 16.

The Duke of Orleans is arrived here from the Capital, intending to embark immediately for England; his Paſſport is ſigned by the King and the Marquis de la Fayette.

The fiſh women have this moment returned from on board his Royal Highneſs's yacht, which they have unladen, and carried the baggage to his Hotel, exclaiming—" that they would not allow their good Prince to depart, at a moment when they had ſo much occaſion for his ſervice."

The Ladies were immediately reinforced by a body of 300 men, of the Town Militia, who eſcorted the Duke of Orleans back to his Hotel, which is now ſurrounded by a conſtant guard.

The Municipal Body have ſent to the National Aſſembly, at Paris, for inſtructions how to conduct themſelves in this critical ſituation; notwithſtanding his Royal Highneſs was furniſhed with Paſſports, ſigned by the King, by the Preſident of the National Aſſembly, and by the Marquis de la Fayette.

Previous to the departure of the Duke of Orleans from Paris, he preſented the National Aſſembly with two millions and half of livres, the ſuppoſed fourth part of his revenue; for which he was thanked publicly by M. Neckar, in the name of the King, and alſo by the Preſident of the National Aſſembly.

The Duke's family have been for ſome time in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, ready for embarkation on the ſhorteſt notice.

LONDON, October 12.

FRANCE.

Independent of the awful criſis of his Majeſty's late illneſs, there never was a moment which excited the anxiety and attention of all ranks of people, ſo much as the preſent revolution in France: It is not now merely the diſputes of the National Aſſembly, and the new modelling of the French Conſtitution, which claim the attention of our countrymen, in common with all Europe, but the very lives of the Royal Family of France, and the race of a whole Monarchy, are at ſtake.

At this moment, the fate of Europe depends on the actions—of a barbarous and unreſtrained Mob!—a mob, which has ſhewn itſelf ſo licentious, that the country which claims it, bluſhes at its cruelties. The Murder of the Queen has been attempted in the dead of night, while ſhe was in her ſlumber, and unprepared to appear before the tribunal of her Maker—at a time of all others the moſt awful and barbarous, becauſe the moſt ſacred and inoffenſive.

Had the attempt ſucceeded, what muſt have been the conſequence? or indeed, what may not now be the conſequence? for her life is ſtill in danger;—a Queen, who is the ſiſter of the Emperor and the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and allied to the Houſe of Spain, Sardinia, Naples, and almoſt all the Princes of Italy.

But if we are not much deceived, the time is not far diſtant, when an endeavour will at leaſt be made to reſcue this Princeſs and her Sovereign. Advices are received by the Duke of Dorſet's courier of yeſterday, that it was very ſtrongly reported and believed in Paris, that the king of Sardinia was marching 15,000 men, in three diviſions, towards the frontiers of France, which no doubt are to be joined by more from other quarters. We only dread, that whenever this news may be confirmed, and foreign troops enter France, that the very perſons they are meant to protect will fall victims to their zeal. It is indeed to be feared, that the very firſt moment of ſuch an alarm, the Queen of France would ſuffer by the axe.

But to return to the narrative of the preſent revolution——

The information of the Gazette reaches only to what paſſed on Tueſday laſt—ours of this day will ſerve as a continuation equally authentic, to the time of Thurſday evening. Although it is impoſſible for any thing to be more ſatisfactory than what is there ſtated, it is to be obſerved, that the language of the Court Gazette is neceſſarily cautious and obliged to be confined to the ſimple outlines of facts, without remark, or even the detail of all the particulars which occured on the memorable proceedings of the King, Queen and Dauphin's removal from Verſailles to Paris on Tueſday laſt.

The circumſtances of the entertainment at Verſailles have not yet been accurately ſtated. It was given within the Palace by the King's expreſs permiſſion, and when the deſert was ſerved up, their Majeſties entered the Hall with the Dauphin, which inſpired ſuch enthuſiaſm among the officers and troops, which were admitted within to drink their healths, that they entered into an oath, and ſanctified it by kiſſing their ſabres, to continue faithful to the Royal family. The Queen was ſo much affected, that ſhe ſhed tears.

The Royal Family, a ſhort time afterwards, appeared at the Balcony of the Cour de Marbre, when they were again ſaluted with ſhouts of—Vive le Roi—Vive le Reine. The evening concluded with the greateſt mirth and harmony.

The diſturbances in Paris, on hearing of theſe proceedings, became ſo general on Monday laſt, that all the diſtricts of the capital were ſummoned, and the Marquis de la Fayette was ordered to proceed immediately to Verſailles, at the head of a large body of troops, and bring the King under his guard to Paris. On receiving theſe orders, the Marquis de la Fayette remonſtrated, ſaying, that he would firſt go thither attended by only a few of the Magiſtrates and ſome guards and make his report of the neceſſity of a reinforcement.

This ſoon got wind abroad, and the mob ever ready to catch at any thing which could bear an unfavourable conſtruction, inſiſted that the Marquis de la Fayette, and the Mayor, whom they likewiſe ſuſpected, were gained over to betray them. While this ſuſpicion was circulating, another party erected two gallows in the *Place de Greves*, threatened to hang them if the orders were not inſtantly complied with.

In the evening of Monday therefore M. de la Fayette ſet out for Verſailles, at the head of 20,000 of the Pariſian Guards, and attended by ſeveral of the Magiſtrates of the city of Paris. He had been preceded in the morning by about 8000 perſons, chiefly fiſhwomen, accompanied by their Chief, who has the appellation of Queen of Hungary.

The troops did not arrive at Verſailles till late in the evening, and were under arms the whole night, partly to take their ſtations about the Palace and ſecure the avenues, and in orderto repel any attack from the troops within.

At two o'clock on Tueſday morning, a conſiderable number of the perſons who were habited in women's dreſſes, but as it ſince appears, were many of them guards, having gained the outward entrances of the caſtle, forced their way into the Palace, and up the ſtaircaſe leading to the Queen's apartment, with an intent to ſeize and murder her; fortunately, a greater number than uſual of the King's body guard were ordered to ſleep in the Anti-chambers leading to it, and to be particularly vigilant againſt any alarm.

The diſturbance ſoon rouſed them to arms, and the firſt body who made the approach were fired on, and 17 killed on the ſpot. The reſt terrified at the fate of their companions, inſtantly retreated, and every thing reſumed a tolerable ſtate of quietude till the morning.

The Pariſian troops having demanded entrance at the Palace, it was refuſed, and they received a fire from the regiment of the King's Body Guard, who defended the approach of the Palace. A few troops and ſome women who had mixed in the croud, fell on the firſt fire, which was immediately returned by the Pariſian Guard. This action becoming more general, the Count de Luſignan, Commandant of the Regiment of Flanders, ordered his troops to fire, which they refuſed to, and laid down their arms. The King's Body Guard finding themſelves overpowered, took to flight, and the troops then forced the entrances of the caſtle, and were only prevented from entering the Palace in a body, by the management and command of the Marquis de la Fayette. There is reaſon to believe, that had this happened, the King, Queen, and Royal Family, would have fallen victims to their fury.

The Marquis was ſoon after introduced to the King, with ſome of the Magiſtrates of Paris, and communicated the deſire of the city that he might conduct his Majeſty and the Royal Family thither. On being aſſured of protection, the King made no heſitation to comply with the requeſt, well knowing that it would not have availed him. Orders were therefore immediately given for Royal Equipages to be got ready, and their Majeſties, with the Dauphin, Monſieur, and theKing' Aunts, proceeded to town, with their attendants, in a proceſſion of 18 carriages, attended by the Marquis de la Fayette, and about 5000 Guards. His Majeſty was in the firſt carriage with a Nobleman of his Houſehold, the Queen and Dauphin in the ſecond.

The road from Verſailles was ſo thronged by the mob, that notwithſtanding 50,000 of the Pariſian troops had been ſent out to keep the way clear, the Royal Family were eight hours in reaching the Hotel de Ville, though only a diſtance of 12 miles. This tedious journey could have been rendered only more painful, by the thoughts of being led captives in triumph to the city of Paris, and the fear of what was to follow.

Being arrived at the *Hotel de Ville*, the Royal Family ſtopped there near two hours. The King was ſhewn into the Great Hall, where he was harangued by Monſieur de St. Mery, who aſſured his Majeſty of his ſafety—that he had only been conducted to Paris for his better ſecurity, and that he would find himſelf more happy among his Loyal Children there, than he had been at Verſailles. To all this his Majeſty ſeemed to pay but little attention. The Royal Family were then conducted to the old ruinous palace of the *Thuilleries*, which has not been inhabited ſince the days of Lewis the XIV. and where nothing was prepared for their reception.

In the affray at Verſailles, the King's body guards behaved moſt nobly. In the ſlaughter which happened there, about 50 of the Pariſian troops and mob were killed, and 30 of the King's guards cut to pieces. Eighty of them were taken priſoners, and brought to Paris, the reſt ſaved themſelves by flight.

This regiment is peculiar to any other being compoſed, both privates as well as officers, of perſons of the ſecond order of nobility in France. The heads of thoſe who were ſlain, were carried in triumph to Paris, and ſhewn about the ſtreets on tent poles, as a further ſpecimen of the ſavageneſs and ferocity of a Pariſian mob.

On Wedneſday laſt, all the diſtricts of Paris met early in the morning, and orders were given to ſurround all the avenues of the Thuilleries, which had been only defended the preceding night by a common guard. A thouſand troops were immediately ordered on that duty, and all the gates of the Palace are further ſecured by a train of Cannon to prevent any ſurprize or eſcape.

Wedneſday at noon, being the Court day, their majeſties received all the foreign Miniſters in the Palace. The King looked uncommonly dejected, and only talked a few words to the Imperial Ambaſſador. The ſight was uncommonly gloomy and affecting, and the Court broke up after a ſhort time.

In the evening the diſtricts of Paris paſſed a reſolution, that the regiment of the King's Body Guard ſhould be immediately broken, and never more revived. That in future his Majeſty ſhould be guarded by citizens, inſtead of ſoldiers.

During theſe proceedings at Paris, the National Aſſembly at Verſailles could not be ſuppoſed able to tranſact much buſineſs. They, however came to two Reſolutions on Wedneſday, which it was ſuppoſed would be the laſt day of their ſetting there.

The purport of theſe reſolutions were—That the National Aſſembly ſhould adjourn to Paris; and,—That its meeting ſhould never be inſeparable from the King's place of reſidence.

What we have above ſtated are facts, and may be depended on, as we derive them from the beſt authority. There are many reports, though they are not confirmed, that ſeveral Noblemen of the King's party have been maſſacred, among whoſe names are, the Duc de Guichen, Duc de Chatelet, Count de Eſtaing, Count de Luſignan: but theſe rumours want confirmation, tho' it is certain theſe Gentlemen are miſſing, probably fled. There is likewiſe a report of 200 of the King's party in the National Aſſembly having been proſcribed.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

We have already mentioned in former papers, M. Neckar's appearance in the Aſſembly with the draught of his bill for impoſing a contribution of one-fourth on the revenue of every individual for one year, towards the relief of the State.

The whole of the miniſter's plan had been already adopted by the Aſſembly, and nothing ſeemed neceſſary but the form of the decree; a debate however almoſt imperceptibly aroſe out of the motion for carrying it into effect, which in the end became unuſually violent.

It was thought by ſome, that the reſolutions propoſed in one part of the Miniſters plan had been too inſtantly and haſtily determined, not to be again conſidered before they paſſed into a law—ſuch as the reduction of the Penſion Liſt, &c. and that in order to give no obſtruction to the immediate operation of the

article relating to the General Contribution, it would be beſt to poſtpone the reſt for further conſideration.

This was ſtrongly oppoſed by M. de Mirabeau and others, who inſiſted that all the articles already agreed on concerning the new form of Conſtitution, as well as the bill of rights, ſhould be preſented to the Monarch for his acceptance at the ſame time with M. Neckar's plan, and after ſome further obſervation from other Members, M. de Mirabeau moved,

"That the Preſident of the Aſſembly ſhould immediately retire, and ſolicit an audience of the King, to preſent the plan of M. Neckar for Royal acceptance, as well as the ſeveral articles of the conſtitution already deliberated on, with the Declaration of Right."

M. D'Eſpremeuil oppoſed this motion very pointedly. He ſaid, that preſenting the articles of the conſtitution with the decrees for impoſing a contribution of one fourth, was ſubmitting the latter to the condition of accepting the other parts—it was conſtraining his Majeſty to accept the whole, or expoſe the nation to great inconvenience.

Many other obſervations paſſed, which we have not now time to relate, but M. de Mirabeau's motion was at length carried.

The Preſident then withdrew, and having had an audience of his Majeſty, brought back the following anſwer:

"That his Majeſty would make known his intention as ſoon as poſſible."

No anſwer having been received on the 3d inſt. the Aſſembly debated on ſome other ſubjects of a leſs important nature.

On Monday, the 5th inſt. his Majeſty's anſwer having been received, it was read in the National Aſſembly.

The following is the Letter which cauſed the firſt alarm in the National Aſſembly.

"GENTLEMEN,

"LAWS newly conſtituted can only be properly judged of, when taken in their general maſs;---in ſuch great and important objects, the whole is joined by one common link.

"Nevertheleſs, I feel it extremely natural, that in a moment when we invite the Nation to come to the ſuccour of the State, by a ſingle act of confidence and patriotiſm, we ſhould aſſure it of its neceſſity and propriety. Therefore, in the hope that the firſt articles of the Conſtitution which you have preſented to me, united with the continuation of your labors, will fulfil the expectation of my people, and ſecure the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdom, I acquieſce in theſe Articles according to your deſire, but on this poſitive condition, from which I never will depart, that the general reſult of your deliberation ſhall leave the entire effect of the Executive Power in the hands of the Monarch.

"A general view of my obſervations ſhall be laid before you; by which you will be made acquainted, that, in the perfect order of things, I can neither with efficacy protect the recovery of legal impoſitions, the free circulation of money and proviſions, nor the individual ſafety of my citizens. I will nevertheleſs fulfil the eſſential duties of royalty; the welfare of my ſubjects, the public tranquility, and the preſervation of good order among ſociety, are dependant on it. It is my wiſh therefore, that we make it a common cauſe to remove thoſe obſtacles which may obſtruct ſo deſirable and ſalutary an end.

"It remains for me to acquaint you with frankneſs, that if I give my acquieſcence to the various articles of the Conſtitution which you have laid before me, it is not that they are according to my ideas, a model of perfection; but that I conſider it praiſe worthy in me not to delay paying attention to the preſent wiſhes of the deputies of the nation, and the alarming circumſtances which ſo ſtrongly invite us to reſtore the public tranquility and confidence among the people.

"I do now explain myſelf on your declaration of the rights of man and citizens. It contains very excellent maxims proper to guide your deliberations; but principles which are liable to different applications, and even conſtructions, cannot be juſtly appreciated; nor is it neceſſary they ſhould be, until the moment when their true ſenſe is fixed by thoſe laws to which they are to ſerve as a baſis. (Signed) LOUIS."

The impreſſion which the anſwer made in the Aſſembly, can ſcarcely be deſcribed. It was read three times before any member ventured to reply to it. All was conſternation and ſurprize.

M. de Virieux firſt ſpoke, and thought his Majeſty's declaration wiſe, clear and ſatisfactory. He was ſupported in the ſame opinion by the whole body of the Ariſtocracy, and the Aſſembly ſoon became a ſcene of the utmoſt diſtraction and turbulence.

The Patriots on the contrary inſiſted, that his Majeſty's anſwer was extremely unſatisfactory, and not dictated by his own parental ſentiments. That he had been adviſed to it by the ſecret enemies of the nation, and that it ought not to paſs without remonſtrance.

Meſſrs. de Villeneuve and de Mirabeau were unuſually ſevere, and threw out ſome very extraordinary obſervations. The former remarked on a late entertainment given at the Palace to the militia of Verſailles, which he repreſented as the effect of a ſpecies of conſpiracy againſt the Aſſembly.

On being queſtioned by the oppoſite party to bring proof of this, and commit the charge to writing, M. de Villeneuve offered to confirm his teſtimony. He was ſeconded by M. de Mirabeau, who added, that the law having only declared the perſon of the King inviolable, every other individual was ſubject to the law, and liable to be attached. After having endeavoured to prove that his Majeſty's anſwer was inſufficient, he moved the following reſolution, which was agreed to:

"The Aſſembly orders the Preſident to wait on the King a ſecond time, accompanied by a deputation of twelve members, to beſeech his Majeſty to give a further explanation to his anſwer of the 4th inſt. which ſhall give the people fully to underſtand the extent of his conditional acceptation, founded on the circumſtances of the times;—in ſhort, that his Majeſty will give a ſecond anſwer, which leaves no doubt of his acceptation."

Such was the ſtate of affairs on Tueſday morning laſt at Verſailles, and no one will ſay but the proſpect is extremely ſerious. It is thought that the temporizing anſwer of the King is only to give time for ſome ſecret project to effect his eſcape."

By the Mail before the laſt from France.

TUMULT IN PARIS.

Notwithſtanding the abundance of the harveſt, not only in France, but over all Europe, the inhabitants of Paris are ſtill in want of bread. Several other circumſtances have tended to revive the commotions which the vigilance of the new city guard had ſuppreſſed.

On Sunday the 4th inſtant many perſons appeared in the public walks with black cockades in their hats, which the people obliged them to pull out. A report ſpread, that at an entertainment given at Verſailles, by the King's guards, an officer of the regiment *de Flandre* had pulled the national cockade out of his hat, and put in a black or a white one; and that this had been followed by circumſtances which announced hoſtile deſigns on the part of the troops at Verſailles.

At eight in the evening a croud of boys came to the Palais Royal, crying out there was no flour in the hall, and that they ſhould have no bread to-morrow; that the people ought to ring the alarm bell, and repair to the Hotel de Ville, ſince it was better to die by the ſword than by famine.

Monday morning preſented a ſcene of confuſion ſuperior to any thing that has happened ſince the 12th of July. A large body of women aſſembled, and advanced with increaſing numbers to the Hotel de Ville, to demand a removal of the difficulties that daily attend the diſtribution of bread. The Repreſentatives, or Common Council of the city, deſpairing of being able to quiet the tumult, abruptly broke up their Aſſembly. The female inſurgents then reſolved to carry their complaints to the National Aſſembly; and immediately ſet out, armed, ſome with bludgeons, ſome with pikes, and ſome muſkets, compelling every woman they met to join them. "We will be heard," ſaid they, we ſhall reach Verſailles, for they will not dare to fire on us."

During this tumultuous proceeding, the alarm bell was rung, the citizens aſſembled in their reſpective diſtricts, and joined the troops to reſtore the peace of the city, which the inſult offered to the national cockade at Verſailles, they ſaid, had been the means of diſturbing. Detachments were ſent to the Arſenal, the Mint, &c. &c. Public places and coffee-houſes were ſhut, and at five in the afternoon the Marquis de la Fayette, with a party of the city guard, and about two thouſand citizens, took the road to Verſailles, after giving orders that no perſon ſhould be ſuffered to leave the city till further orders.

In the mean time ſeveral waggons loaded with flour, had arrived at the hall.

October 13. Some of the morning papers, that delight in magnifying, forged an abſurd and improbable account of the violence attempted on the French Queen, of the populace aſſailing her apartments in the dead of night, and leading her with a halter about the Place de Greve: the truth is, that far from violence having been uſed, not ſo much as an inſult was offered to her Majeſty's perſon.

Circumſtances certainly warranted the ſtrongeſt ſuſpicion of a preconcerted plan, to excite the army to riſe againſt the citizens; yet, from what has ſince tranſpired, we have reaſon to think that the entertainment at Verſailles, and the tranſactions at it, were prompted by the accident of ſituation, and ſuggeſted by heedleſs loyalty enflamed into extravagant zeal by intoxication.

In conſequence of her Majeſty having expreſſed a wiſh that the Ladies about Court ſhould make ſilk the chief article of dreſs the enſuing winter, a great number of journeymen weavers, who were ſtarving with hunger, are again employed by their late maſters, to the inexpreſſible joy of their families.

His Highneſs Count d'Artois paſſed through Mautua the 10th of September. It was not known preciſely whither he was going; but it was thought he was going to make a viſit to the Court of Naples.

Nothing evinces more the mercurial diſpoſition of the French, than the laſt new faſhions in dreſs: a new cap is invented, which is ſo contrived, that three parts bear the titles of the Nobility, Clergy, and the Tiers Etat. This is treating ſerious matters with *vivacite* indeed.

The Prince of Conti has publiſhed a juſtificatory manifeſto, in which he accounts for his flight as neceſſary, when menaced on every ſide with deſtruction; and boldly denies every circumſtance of plots, machinations, &c. alledged againſt him by his enemies, defying them to the proof of any of them.

It is ſaid, that the Porte has rejected the articles propoſed through the mediation of Spain and her allies.

October 17. Yeſterday all the Foreign Ambaſſadors had a meeting and conference at the houſe of the Preſident of the Corps Diplomatique, where they were aſſembled ſeveral hours.

Some extraordinary meaſures are expected in conſequence of the diſturbances in Flanders; the King of Pruſſia has a large army in the Principality of Cleeves, and the Dutch have a fleet at Fluſhing ready to ſecure the Scheldt.

Mr. Jefferſon, the American agent, as well as his ſecretary, who followed him to Cowes, met with every civility at the cuſtom-houſe, by the expreſs order of Mr. Pitt; a circumſtance which has produced more good will among the Americans, both for the miniſter and the country, than would have been obtained at another juncture from favors far more important.

THOULOUSE.

Our letters from Thouloufe ſtate, that the whole of that great city, arſenal and citadel, are in the hands of the Bourgeoiſes. The citizens have raiſed within themſelves 12 battalions, of 1500 privates each, which are commanded and officered by men of the loweſt and moſt deſperate characters. This body amounts to 18,000 effective men, who are regularly trained and exerciſed three times a week.

The Marquis de la Fayette having declined marching to Verſailles at the deſire of the citizens, had a halter ſent to him, with a brief meſſage, importing that he muſt take his choice between the two—a march to Verſailles, or a halter; upon which he ſet off, but went as ſlowly as poſſible, that the King and Queen might be appriſed of his approach.

It is abſolutely ſaid, that the Queen of France had a halter put round her neck, and was led thro' the Place de Greve, not merely to inſpire her with terror, but with a ſerious determination of making her a public ſacrifice to the fury of the mob, who applied to the National Aſſembly to know whether it approved of her being hanged, as an atonement for the inſult which the nation had received during the feſtivities at Verſailles on the birth-day of the Dauphin.

Fifteen noblemen ſuſpected of too much loyalty, which is now the utmoſt criminality in France, are ſaid to have fallen victims to the rage of the mob in the laſt tumult. The Count d'Eſtaing is mentioned as one of the number.

The fault of the King and Queen of France which has kindled ſo much indignation in the Pariſians, is ſaid to have been the apparent complacency with which they viewed the loyal feſtivities of the Life Guards and the Regiment de Flandres on the birth day of the Dauphin.

By a letter received from Revel on Friday laſt, we are informed, that the Ruſſian fleet ſailed from thence the 7th ult. in queſt of the Swediſh fleet.—Their force conſiſted of 31 ſail of the line, ſix of which were 100 guns each, ſix frigates and ſeven tranſports.

It is moſt generally believed by every well-informed perſon in France, that it was his Chriſtian Majeſty's intentions to have eſcaped to Metz, if he had not been prevented by the Pariſians.

The queſtion of policy relating to the Auſtrian Netherlands is exactly this. The ten provinces of which that country conſiſts, would, in all probability, have thrown themſelves into the arms of France as ſoon as that great people had ſettled their conſtitution: Juſtly ſick of their alliance with the Emperor, they would have cheerfully accepted them. England and Holland could not foreſee this probable event unconcerned—Pruſſia was eaſily made a party from obvious motives. The three powers have determined to give independence to the Netherlands, upon condition

That the Dutch barrier towns ſhall be reſtored,

And that the Scheldt ſhall be kept ſhut.

This ſtipulation equally intereſting to England as to Holland, is, we underſtand, agreed to by the patriots, and it will be formed into a limited monarchy—to be given either to the Duke of Brunſwick or Duke D'Arcinberg. Its independence to be guaranteed by the three powers.

By a reſolution of the National Aſſembly, the French King is hereafter not to be ſtiled King of France, but King of the Franks, or Freemen.

A letter from the continent mentions, that not only the petty Princes of Germany and Italy, but even ſome of the high and mighty ſovereigns are buſy in concerting meaſures to oppoſe or pacify any inſurrections of their ſubjects on pretence of liberty. The Kings of Naples and Sardinia, the only Kings in the latter, have doubled their uſual guards, and iſſued very ſtrict placarts or proclamations, forbidding riots or tumultuous meetings in town or country, houſe or ſtreet, on pain of military execution. As to the little ſovereigns, who govern their handful of people with deſpotic ſway, ſome have agreed to call an aſſembly of their petty ſtates, for the purpoſe of levying taxes, and other conſtitutional affairs. As the trifling military force they are capable of maintaining could neither cope with any conſiderable body of inſurgents, nor be depended on where liberty is the cry, and a more equal diſtribution of juſtice and aſſeſſment the motto of the popular ſtandard; an appeal to Cæſar would be perfectly inſignificant at this time, as that chief of the Germanic ſyſtem has more work on his Imperial hands, than he can well go through.

Oct. 20. Letters from Algiers, dated Aug. 12, ſay, "Two Jews, ſettled here, having received advice from their correſpondents that the Neapolitan fleet, with the Malteſe and Genoeſe gallies are deſtined to bombard this place, the regency are making every neceſſary preparation to put the town in a proper ſtate of defence. All the Moors and Jews are buſy in tranſporting their moſt valuable effects to the places of ſafety. Proviſions have roſe conſiderably ſince this news."

The patriots at Leige have at length reſolved to deſtroy the citadel, which was built there for no other purpoſe than to bridle the city, keep the people in awe, and thus enſure their obedience to the decrees of deſpotiſm.

The troubles in Corſica have been much exaggerated. Some houſes have been burnt at Baſtia, and ſeveral unpopular perſons have fled, but nothing has been done yet amounting to a revolution. M. de Barin, commander of the iſland, is ſhut up in his citadel, and has ſent home for a reinforcement of eight battalions, which, however, the French government does not ſeem diſpoſed to grant.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Oct. 9. The following letter was received from the king:

"Gentlemen,

"The inſtances of attachment and fidelity which I have received from my good city of Paris, and the invitation of the commons, have determined me to fix my permanent abode there; and in the confidence I have, that you will not ſeparate from me, I invite you to chuſe commiſſioners to ſelect the moſt proper place for the National Aſſembly to ſit in. I ſhall give the neceſſary orders to prepare it. I ſhall facilitate and expedite the meaſures which mutual confidence may require. "LOUIS."

This letter occaſioned ſome debate, and ſome members argued againſt their removal to Paris.

It was put to the voice, and by a great majority it was decided that they ſhould remove to Paris, conformable to their declaration to the king.

Several of the Repreſentatives, imagining that the National Aſſembly is on the eve of being deprived of its liberty, and that on its removal to Paris it will be dangerous to manifeſt opinions contrary to thoſe of the multitude, have demanded paſſ-ports.

Several members complained of the inſults offered to themſelves and other repreſentatives by the populace; among other things it was obſerved, that they wanted to aſſaſſinate M. Tirleu, one of the deputies who accompanied the king to Paris. One gentleman aſſerted, that his own houſe would have been plundered, had it not been for the national militia.—The ſubject was adjourned.

PETERSBURG, November 19.

We are told the noted Alexander M'Gillivray has it in view to eſtabliſh an independent government of his own, and that he will not treat with the United States, unleſs he obtains permiſſion from them for that purpoſe. It is ſaid the Creek nation, of which he is head, are all well armed and accoutred, and have lately been furniſhed with a ſufficient ſupply to enable them to make a formidable defence. From whence this ſupply has been obtained we cannot pretend to ſay, but it is generally ſuppoſed it came from a quarter not very friendly to the peace and proſperity of our weſtern brethren.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

The Creditors of the State Governments appear to be placed in a very ineligible ſituation, in conſequence of the appropriation of the Impoſt to the purpoſes of the Union---for it is very evident, that if the Exciſe and Impoſt united were not more than adequate to diſcharging the intereſt of State ſecurities---the funds now left to the individual governments muſt fall greatly ſhort of that object.

The debts of the reſpective States ought therefore to be placed upon a continental eſtabliſhment---and, as there does not appear to be any other feazible plan of doing juſtice to this claſs of creditors, as meritorious as any in the United States, it muſt be pleaſing to every honeſt citizen to find that the ſentiment is becoming very general in various parts of the Union.

Should the creditors of the ſeparate States be left to the mercy of local ſyſtems, and financiering committees of State Legiſlatures, with only the exciſe to depend upon, it is pretty evident, that while Continental Securities are rapidly appreciating, thoſe of the States will as rapidly verge towards annihilation.

Nov. 26. We are informed, that for the accommodation of the mercantile intereſt the mail from New-York to Philadelphia, after the firſt day of January next, will be diſpatched FIVE times in each week, leaving New-York every day (except Saturday and Sunday) at eight o'clock, A. M. and Philadelphia the ſame days, at nine A. M.

The theatre on Tueſday evening was unuſually brilliant and crouded; the entertainment was judiciouſly ſelected, admirably performed, and gave general ſatisfaction.

The Preſident of the United States, his lady and family, with many other perſons of diſtinction, were preſent at the exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 2.

The Convention for altering and amending the conſtitution of this commonwealth, now ſitting in this city, have choſen his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſq; Preſident, and Dr. JOSEPH REDMAN Secretary.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Preſident of the United States, Thurſday laſt was obſerved as a day of general thankſgiving in this city.

We are informed that his Excellency Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; and family, embarked at Cowes, on board the Brig Clermont, belonging to Meſſrs. Ritſon and Bayard, of New-York, and ſailed for Norfolk, in company with the Montgomery, Capt. Bunyan, arrived at New-York.

The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey, now in ſeſſion at Perth-Amboy, have appointed the Hon. James Kinſey, of Burlington, Chief-Juſtice of that ſtate, vice the Hon. David Brearly, late appointed Judge of the Fœderal Court for the diſtrict of New-Jerſey (Mr. Kinſey was elected by a majority of ONE.---John Chetwood, Eſq; having 24 votes---Mr. Kinſey 25.)

They have alſo appointed William Peartree Smith, Eſq; a Judge of the Inferior Court for the county of Eſſex, and Nehemiah Wade, Eſq; Clerk of Bergen county.

At an early ſtage in the ſeſſion, a bill was introduced to this effect, that all contracts entered into before or after the paſſing of this act for ſpecie, ſhall be paid in ſpecie, or in bills of credit at ſpecie value; that all ſpecific engagements ſhall be ſtrictly adhered to, any law, cuſtom or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding; on the queſtion, ſhall this bill paſs? it was negatived.

The amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the conſtitution were taken into conſideration, and agreed to, except the ſecond article.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, November 14.

"Capt. John Stewart, of the brig Molly, from Barbados, on the 21ſt of October, in lat. 26,55, long. 68,12 weſt from London, ſpoke the ſloop Great Indian, from Philadelphia, bound for Curacoa, diſmaſted the day before, and had then his main boom rigged for a jury maſt."

Extract from Lindſey's Hotel Diary, November 7.

"This day arrived from Antigua and Montſerrat the brig Eliza, Capt. Craig, in 23 days. October 27th he ſpoke the brig Chriſtiana, Elijah Brown, maſter, from Martinico, to Philadelphia, out 10 days, lat. 32, 52, long. 72, W.

"Nov. 10. This day arrived, in 8 weeks from London, the Ship Fortitude, Capt. Warden. October 26, he ſpoke the Ship Thomas, Capt. Brown, from St. Chriſtopher's for New-York, out 19 days, lat. 36, 13---long. 70."

To the ſeveral Printers in the City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

The following extracts claim a place in your very uſeful papers: they ſerve as freſh proofs of the general conviction now prevailing of the impolicy, inhumanity, and injuſtice of the SLAVE TRADE, *and alſo of that univerſal abhorrence wherein* SLAVERY *is now held by the Religious of* all *Denominations, and in* all *civilized countries.* R.

From the Minutes of the Baptiſt Aſſociation of the middle States, which convened in Philadelphia, Oct. 6th, &c. 1789.

"AGREEABLY to a recommendation in the letter from the church at Baltimore, this Aſſociation declare their high approbation of the ſeveral ſocieties formed in theſe United States and in Europe for the gradual abolition of ſlavery of the Africans, and for guarding againſt their being detained or ſent off as ſlaves, after having obtained their liberty; and do hereby recommend to the numerous churches we repreſent to form ſimilar ſocieties, to become members thereof, and to exert themſelves in order to obtain ſo important an object."

From the Breviates of the Weſtern Baptiſt Aſſociation of England, which convened at Horſley, Glouceſterſhire, June 3, &c. 1789.

"Reſolved, That the moſt hearty thanks of this Aſſociation be given to the Committee in London, for their continued and truly patriotic and humane exertions to obtain the abolition of that diſgrace to a civilized nation, the Slave-Trade; and that a ſecond ſum of FIVE GUINEAS from our little fund be remitted to Granville Sharp, Eſq; Chairman of that Committee, as a public token of our zealous concurrence with the Committee in the generous purpoſes of their inſtitution, in the promotion of which, in our individual as well as collective capacities, we think it an honor to unite with them.

"Reſolved, That the letter from Granville Sharp, Eſq; in anſwer to our reſolutions the laſt year, be printed in the breviates of this Aſſociation.

"Copy of Mr. Sharp's anſwer to the reſolutions of the laſt year, relative to the Slave-Trade.

"London, June 6, 1788.

"REVEREND SIR,

"I duly received your obliging favor of the 28th ult. encloſing the vote of the Weſtern Baptiſt Aſſociation, whoſe kind contribution of five guineas was paid by your ſon to our treaſurer. Having laid the former before the Committee of the Society inſtituted for effecting the abolition of the Slave-Trade, I am deſired, on their behalf, to thank you and the other gentlemen of the Aſſociation, for a teſtimony, ſo truly acceptable, of your good wiſhes to a caſe, on which you have furniſhed a freſh proof, that but one opinion can prevail in the breaſts of the humane and diſintereſted. As, under Providence, its ſucceſs will much depend on exciting a yet more general attention to the ſubject, and particularly to ſuch means as may influence the minds of our legiſlators, we can but highly approve your pious recommendations to ſuch a co-operation, as, if earneſtly perſevered in, we have good reaſon to believe will eventually remove from our national character ITS FOULEST STAIN.

I remain, with reſpect and eſteem,
Reverend Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
GRANVILLE SHARP,
Chairman of the Committee.

"Rev. Dr. Evans, Briſtol."

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER VI.

[The Obſervations contained in the following come home to the feelings of every citizen of the United States: Every patriotic Editor of a paper will doubtleſs enrich his Miſcellany by their re-publication.]

REMARKS ON TAXATION.

THE greateſt effects are produced by the moſt ſimple cauſes. A great mind may be diſtinguiſhed by the ſimplicity of its conceptions, and the art of managing momentous concerns, by thoſe plain means which others have overlooked. If we examine the hiſtory of mankind, we ſhall perceive that the moſt eminent characters, in civil and religious policy, obtained their ſuperiority of reputation by diſcerning the opportune moment to ſweep away complicated ſyſtems, the work of thoſe who had been laborioufly and minutely wiſe, and ſubſtituting in their place ſome plain ſcheme of truth and practice, which the people can underſtand and ſee to be for their advantage. In every enlightened country, a majority of the people are willing to do right, or, what is the ſame thing, that which is for their own intereſt. Intricacy in the meaſures of government is a common courſe of loſing the public confidence; and this ought to be the caſe, as it expoſes the ſubject to tyranny and fraud, without any means of detection. The manner of raiſing, collecting and applying a national revevenue, has generally been eſteemed the moſt difficult part of government, and doubtleſs more uneaſineſs hath ariſen from this than every other ſource. This difficulty hath generally been imputed to the avarice of the human heart. It hath been ſaid that the people will neceſſarily be diſpleaſed with every regulation, which requires any contribution of their property to the public; but I cannot yet believe that ſo much of the fool and knave is eſſential to human nature. Honeſty is known to be the beſt policy, and the ruling half of an informed people, ſetting aſide moral obligation, will on this account prefer honeſty. Let them be convinced the ſtate is honeſt in its government, and with the ſame honeſty and cheerfulneſs they will contribute their quota of the general expence; but the people can never have this evidence of national integrity with ſuch a confuſion of ſchemes as have filled the United States.

More than four fifths of the citizens through the Union are willing to ſatisfy every demand of juſtice. The late revolution of government is a proof that they have magnanimity ſufficient for every event. But in this buſineſs, a financier, who means to lead them, muſt have a ſimple and plain ſyſtem both of raiſing and applying the revenue. He muſt have a permanent ſyſtem---one that will not need new modelling every ſeſſion of the ſupreme Legiſlature. It is allowed on all hands that taxation hath cauſed uneaſineſs in moſt of the States, but it is not from any want of honeſty in the people. Some reaſons of this uneaſineſs were mentioned in my laſt number, and there are others which deſerve notice. When the ſums to be paid in the progreſs of the war became conſiderable, the State Legiſlatures through almoſt the whole union, with the beſt intentions and a real deſign to favor the people, ſet themſelves to new modelling thoſe modes of taxation, to which they had been reſpectively uſed---addition upon addition was made to the tax laws---every year produced ſomething new, which the next was probably repealed, for the ſake of ſome alteration ſuppoſed to be better. This fluctuating ſtate of the tax laws became a temptation for particular perſons to favor themſelves; and jealouſy has been gradually introduced between reſpectable claſſes of citizens, whoſe property is in difficult ſituations. The people at large are unable to comprehend the deſign of ſuch frequent alterations. The whole appears to them like confuſion, and a game played between the more knowing ones, to promote their own purpoſes. A frequent violation of funds or appropriations to particular uſes, in the application of revenue, hath been another ground of uneaſineſs. The State muſt be ſaved at all events, and there may be exigences of danger which will warrant ſuch violations; but nothing of this kind can amount to a juſtification, in one quarter of the inſtances which have happened. A worthy citizen always wiſhes for an opportunity to glory in the good faith of his country---national juſtice is his pride---the want of it wounds his feelings and ſinks his ambition---he becomes weary of paying, when the whole ſyſtem is a chaos, and the application ſo variable that none are ſatisfied, and the public do not obtain the reputation even of trying to be juſt. Another ſource of uneaſineſs, and this I think with great reaſon is, that part of the public creditors have been wholly neglected, and among thoſe who have received ſome compenſation, it hath been on various principles and in different proportions, though all had a right to the ſame juſtice. One half of the citizens, without receiving any intereſt on their own ſecurities, have been taxed to pay the intereſt due to their neighbours, whoſe notes might run in another name, but had no preference in equity. They ſubmitted to the neceſſity of the times with a fortitude almoſt unparalleled, and it muſt not be any longer expected from them. There is but one remedy for this evil. Let the United States aſſume the whole public debt. It was incurred for them, and in equity they ought to ſee it funded. The principal ought not to be paid if there was public ability, but the intereſt ſhould be annually ſatisfied.

This debt will be an advantage to the nation, and to individuals, to government, commerce, agriculture and manufactures. I can foreſee it will be enquired how ſhall this be done? Will not ſo vaſt an amount ſink the the people? By many theſe enquiries are honeſtly made, and by ſome merely to terrify. Methodize and ſimplify your whole treaſury department, and the burthen on the people will not be one half of what they have annually borne for fifteen years. The United ſtates have now an impoſt. The ſavings of this, beyond the ſupport of civil government, will amount to a large ſum---but other ways and means will doubtleſs be requiſite. In a number of the ſtates there is now an exciſe, which ought to be baniſhed from all, or extended through the whole---and perhaps the latter will be found neceſſary. An exciſe is a tax attended with ſome difficulty in collection, and, if not thoroughly gathered, proves a diſcouragement to the honeſt, who wiſh to obſerve all the regulations of government. But notwithſtanding this difficulty, there are ſome reaſons both of policy and equity, which I ſhall mention in ſome future number, that may render this mode of revenue expedient. The tax paid by the country planters and farmers ought to be of one kind, and on the moſt ſimple principles, ſuch that every man may know, by his own calculation, what will be demanded from him. Among the various expedients of taxation deviſed by human ingenuity, a land tax of a certain ſum per acre on improved lands is the moſt ſimple and permanent. It admits no altercation concerning the ſum to be paid. Being placed on ſtable and immoveable property, the diſhoneſt cannot by any fraud eſcape payment. It favors the poor, who have little property, while a poll tax cruſhes them. It comes on ſuch as have ſolid wealth. The quantity of improved land bears a nearer proportion to the comparative wealth of individuals in the State, than any other articles which can be reduced to taxation. Another thing which favors this mode of taxation in the United States is, that it may be carried into effect with eaſe, and in an intelligible manner, through every part of the empire. There will be no need of intermeddling with the different policies of revenue in the ſeveral States, which cannot be reduced into an harmonious ſyſtem. A very ſmall land tax, in addition to the other branches of revenue, would be ſufficient, and could it be introduced, by the plainneſs and ſimplicity of its operation, would give general content.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

Printer and Bookſeller, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

(Price One Eighth of a Dollar)

Poor Will's Pocket Almanack for 1790.

[Contents in our next.]

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of March laſt, did execute two notes under my hand and ſeal, to be paid to Lewis Steward, or order, one for nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable the firſt day of Auguſt next, and the other for the like ſum of nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable the firſt inſtant, which notes were given to him by me for a horſe, which he warranted ſound, but ſhortly after I found defective in his eyes. I do therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay either of them, until compelled by a due courſe of law.

November 27, 1789. ‡ ADAM BEIDLEMAN.

Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Nov. 6, 1789.

CAME to the Black Horſe tavern on Saturday laſt, a Black HORSE, with a white ſnip down his face, his hind feet white, about 14 hands high, and ſuppoſed to be about 16 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. § HENRY CORSON.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue (by adjournment) at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 8th day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, all that lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between South and Lombard-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Second-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded on the north by an alley 15 feet wide, called Relief alley, running parallel to South-ſtreet, at the diſtance of 189 feet to the northward thereof, eaſtward by an alley four feet wide, extending ſouthward from the ſaid Relief alley to ſaid South-ſtreet, ſouthward by ground of Charles Hurſt and others, and weſtward with a ſtrip of ground 40 feet wide, to the eaſtward of the true and original line of ſaid Second-ſtreet, and adjoining thereto, left open for a public market; ſubject to -----. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of George Connolly, late deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 28, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the eighth day of December next, a five o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, a certain piece or parcel of Meadow, ſituate between the lands of Moyamenſing, Wicacoa and the river Delaware, beginning at a poſt ſet for a corner, on the weſt ſide of a road leading to the point oppoſite Glouceſter, at a corner of meadow ground late of Clement Plumſtead, deceaſed, thence extending by the ſaid road ſouth about 17 degrees eaſt 22 perches, or thereabouts, to a corner of meadow ground late of William Tidmarſh, deceaſed; thence ſouth two deg. weſt 62 perches, or thereabouts, croſſing Little Hollanders creek to a branch called Middle run; thence down the ſaid run, on the ſeveral courſes thereof, and binding on the weſt ſide of the ſame 34 perches, or thereabouts, to Hollander's creek aforeſaid; thence down the ſaid creek, according to the ſeveral courſes thereof, to a poſt of another corner of ſaid Plumſtead's late meadow, and thence by the ſame meadow north 72 deg. 18 perches, or thereabouts, to the road aforeſaid, being the place of beginning, containing ſix acres and one quarter of an acre, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Matthew Johns and Mary his wife, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 27, 1789.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a NEGROE MAN, who calls himſelf William Liggins, ſuppoſed to be a runaway ſlave from the ſtate of Virginia, at a place called Henrico; he is marked on each cheek, which appears to have been burnt in, and ſays he ſerved four years to the carpenters trade with a Robert Williams. His maſter, or others claiming ſaid Negroe, are deſired to come, prove property and take him away, in ſix weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be dealt with as the law directs, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

MARY BOOR, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your huſband William Boor, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

HENRY BOSSLER, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Sarah Boſsler, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

HENRY FRIDAY, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Margaret Friday, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1789.

On Wednesday, the 16th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-house, will be sold, at public sale,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in Buffaloe township, Black Hole Valley, in the county of Northumberland, containing 300 acres, with the usual allowance of 6 per cent. surveyed in the year 1774, and patented in May 1775, being the property of Isaac Williams, of Chester county, deceased. The most part of this land appears to be good, and well timbered with white oak, white walnut and white pine, it is also well watered, and a large quantity of good meadow may be made thereon; there is a log house on it, and some land cleared, now in the tenure of Ephraim Bennet. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

Living in the township of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, in the western division of the State of New-Jersey, near the New Mills,

THAT valuable Plantation and Tract of Land that he now lives on, containing 440 acres, about 200 acres thereof is clear and in good cedar fence, 80 acres thereof is meadow, and as much more may be made out of a good timber swamp, the remainder good wood land; on the said place is a large dwelling house and kitchen, with a pump in a good well of water, under a good shed at the kitchen door, with a large barn, waggon house, hay houses, stables, cow houses, and other convenient out houses, all in good order, about 8 acres of apple orchard now in its prime of excellent fruit, a good garden before the door. The land lieth very convenient to be divided into two plantations; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, and the terms of sale made known, by ‡

November 14, 1789. JOB BRIGGS.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain piece of Meadow ground, containing about 12 acres, situate on the west side of Gloucester road, in the township of Moyamensing and county of Philadelphia, bounded on the east by the aforesaid road, on the north and west by ground of William Bingham, Esq; and on the south by ground of Hezekiah Williams: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Johns, and to be sold for and during the term of his natural life.

Also about eight acres and five perches of Meadow ground, adjoing or nigh to the above described lot; bounded eastward by the aforesaid road, northward by ground of William Zane, on the south by a lane or road, called Wheeler's or Stamper's lane, and west by Samuel Wetherill's ground: Taken in execution as the property of Matthew Johns, and to be sold for and during the term of his natural life, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, A Lease for about foureeen years, of and in a certain two story frame Messuage, with the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of South (or Cedar) street, and between Second and Third-streets from the river Delaware, in the district of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, containing in front east and west about twelve feet nine inches and an half, and in length or depth north and south 41 feet; bounded on the north by said South street, on the east by ground of Luke Morris, on the south by ground late of John Stanton, and on the west by the next described lot.

Also two two-story frame messuages, and two brick kitchens, with the lot of ground on which they stand, containing in front on said South-street 18 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 41 feet (more or less) bounded northward by said Cedar-street, eastward by the above described lot, southward by ground formerly of said John Stanton, and westward by a messuage and lot of the Widow Miller; the above lots are subject to a yearly rent charge of Fifteen Pounds, payable to Elizabeth Miller Taken in execution as the property of John Ackerdly, late deceased, and to be sold, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot of ground, situate in Wicacoa (near the Swedes church) and county of Philadelphia; beginning at a corner of John Bringhurst's land, in the line of land late of Philip Johns, deceased, thence extending by the same south 58 deg. east 13 1-4 perches to a corner of said Johns's land, and thence east 18 deg. south 24 perches to the river Delaware, and thence down the said river south 10 deg. west seven perches two feet and an half, or thereabouts, to a corner of Enoch Flower's land, thence by the same north 68 deg. west 41 perches to the said Bringhurst's land, then north 30 deg. east seven perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 60 perches: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Warwick Coates, deceased, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate lying and being on the east side of Front-street from the river Delaware, and between Vine and Callow-hill-streets continued in the Northern Liberties, and county of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Front-street about 25 feet, and in length or depth to Water-street; bounded on the north by ground of Joseph Cowperthwait, Esq; on the east by Water-street, on the south by ground of Beaven Rakestraw, and on the west by Front-street aforesaid; subject to ——. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Rebecca Griscom, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Passyunk township, November 21, 1789.

WAS taken up trespassing on the subscriber, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, on the 6th of November instant, a Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be eight years old, a star in his forehead, some saddle marks on his back, his off fore foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter W. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

§ GEORGE CLECKNER.

To be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on the 12th day of December next, by the subscribers, Executors to the estate of Thomas Lewis, late of the township of Goshen, deceased,

THE Plantation or Tract of Land whereon he lived, situate in said township, within two miles of the sign of Admiral Warren on the Lancaster road, and within two miles of plenty of good lime stone, 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 137 acres of good arable land, two thirds of it cleared, the remainder good timber land; there are on the premises two dwelling-houses, one has three fire-places below stairs and one above, the other is a log house, log barn and stables, stone spring house over a good spring near the door, fifteen acres of meadow, one half of which is watered by a never failing stream, on which there is a good mill-seat, a good bearing orchard of near 300 apple-trees, besides a number of other fruit trees, such as peaches, pears, plumbs, &c. The whole to be sold together, or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. The sale to begin at two o'clock on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known by

DANIEL CORNOG, and
JAMES GARRETT.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make speedy payment, and those who have any demands against the same are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled by the subscribers. †

WHEREAS LYDIA, the wife of the subscriber, of New-Britain, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, hath without lawful cause eloped from my bed and board, these are therefore to forewarn all and every person or persons whatever not to deal with, nor give her credit, on my account, as I have determined not to pay any debt or debts that she shall or may contract after the date hereof. Witness my hand, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1789. † JOSEPH MATHEW.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the business be compleated, at such times and places as they shall appoint; and in case it shall be thought necessary to call any special meetings, the same shall be done on application in writing, signed by any five of the proprietors, made to the president, who shall thereupon give at least two months public notice of the time and place, in three several newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the business intended to be proposed; provided such meeting shall be at the place last appointed by the company.

To the President of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-President thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do request that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Federal constitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joseph Simons,) by their attorney,
Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Gratz.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the said application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-President.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumsey, Esquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the states of Pennsylvania and New-York acts of Assembly, vesting in him the sole and exclusive right of making, using, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath also petitioned Congress, and filed of record with the Secretary of the House of Representatives, plans and specifications of the said machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, using, and vending the same throughout the United States, so soon as Congress shall pass any act for granting letters patent, or for securing to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been constructed for Mr. Joseph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumsey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of assembly) by which it is clearly demonstrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all cases, double to that of the best constructed over-shot wheels, and will be still greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great saving will be introduced in the construction of mills, both by their works being originally much more simple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much easier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumsey's cylindric and pendulum saw mills, will still require much less water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their construction is more simple and cheap than any other mode now in use: the power gained by these modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All persons in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, who are desirous of purchasing rights for constructing and using the above machines, or any others included in the aforesaid acts of Assembly, are requested to apply to the subscribers, who are duly authorised to dispose of such rights. The cylinders and some other machinery peculiar to these mills, will be prepared, if the purchasers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumsey, who will calculate the size of the said machinery for every given head of water: And in order the sooner to extend the use and benefit of these machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be disposed of for a much less premium to such persons as may make application before the first day of January next, than to those who may apply afterwards, when these machines shall be brought into more general use and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the first instance, either superintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in person, or he will instruct some skilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
ew3M JOSEPH BARNES,
September 30, 1789. JOSEPH FEW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frankford mill, on the 28th of August last, a small bay HORSE, about 13½ hands high, branded with the letter G. on his shoulder and buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ JAMES STREET.

Just printed and to be Sold, by
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.
In Fourth-street, between Market-street and Arch-street,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1790.

Being the second after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING, the rising, setting, places, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases, node, age, latitude, and southing of the Moon; the places and aspects of the Planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately discovered by Herschell) with the rising, setting, and southing of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of Alioth; the equation of time, and time of high-water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year; the increase, decrease, and length of days; with the judgment of weather, festivals, &c.

ALSO An hymn on the seasons, by James Thomson.---Communion with past hours, by Edward Young.---An hymn from the xixth Psalm, by Joseph Addison.---A description of the reapers, by James Thompson.---The contrast.---Verses on ingratitude, by William Shakespear.---Thoughts on human life.---A singular instance of gratitude in an Indian.---A remarkable instance of generosity in an Indian.---Rule for servants, &c.---Advice to the American farmer, on destroying those insects which infest apple orchards---on the making of good cyder---on the raising of sheep---on the preservation of bees---on the trimming of fruit trees---on procuring a good crop of wheat---on the laying of stacks of manure---on the ploughing of hilly fields---on the clearing of land---on the management of poultry---and on the keeping of dogs.---A scale of the average duration of animal life, from Linæus, Buffon &c.---A cure for the hooping-cough.---An excellent receipt for destroying worms in children.---Cure for the dropsy, by Jonathan Zane.---A list of the births and deaths in the various religious societies in the city of Philadelphia, from the first of September 1788, to the first of September 1789.---The Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers.---The times of holding the courts of law.---A new table of remarkable æras and events.---A table of the bearing and distance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longest day.---A table of the revolutions, magnitudes, &c. of the Planets.---Rule to find the time of high-water at 16 harbours, &c.---A table of the Sun's declination.---An account of the coin of the United States of America, with a Table of the value of foreign money therein.---Tables shewing the value of crowns and dollars, with an easy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds.---A table shewing the amount of wages or expences in the course of a year, from one penny to 20 shillings per day.---Tables of interest at six and seven per cent.---Table of the weight and value of sundry coins, as they now pass in Great-Britain and the United States of America.---A scale of depreciation, for the settlement of debts.---With an accurate account of roads, post towns, &c.

The Astronomical Calculations by *William Waring.*

Also to be Sold by the Printers hereof. eowtf.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-street,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions published by the Humane Society, for recovering Persons who are supposed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented----in Cases of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Exposure to the excessive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of excessive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with rusty nails, extracted from Doctor Rush's Medical Enquiries and Observations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and physical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progress of Temperance and Intemperance.---List of the Names of the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seasons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey and Delaware.---Account of Post Towns, from Massachusetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Cross Posts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, on the 31st of October last, an Irish servant man, named *James Duffy*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, lusty bodied, round shoulders, sandy hair and complexion, grey eyes, has them generaly half shut, speaks fast and much in his own dialect; he had on and took with him a new brown coat, with carved silver washed buttons, a blue waistcoat with large buttons, a new round wool hat with silk loops, a light cloth jacket with sleeves and large buttons, striped tow trowsers, blue woolen stockings lately footed, strong shoes half worn, with yellow metal buckles, a pair of old buckskin breeches, and five new shirts. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to me, or secures him in Montgomery county gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE SHIEVE.

November 11, 1789. §

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Northampton township, Bucks county, a small red milch COW, with some white streaks in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold in three weeks from this date.

November 18, 1789, ¶ HUGH EDAMS.

WAS taken up trespassing within the subscriber's enclosure, in Ridley township, Delaware county, the 29th of October, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 16 years old, with a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Nov. 11, 1789. † LEWIS PAINTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.